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ARNOLD MAI, ET AL.

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CLAIM TO PRIORITY

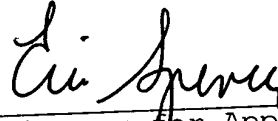
Sir:

Applicant hereby claims priority under the
International Convention and all rights to which he is
entitled under 35 U.S.C. § 119 based upon the following
Luxembourg Priority Application: 90,756, filed April 9, 2001.

A certified copy of the priority document is
enclosed.

Applicants' undersigned attorney may be reached in
our Washington, D.C. office by telephone at (202) 530-1010
All correspondence should continue to be directed to our
address given below.

Respectfully submitted,



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Direction de la Propriété Industrielle et des Droits Intellectuels

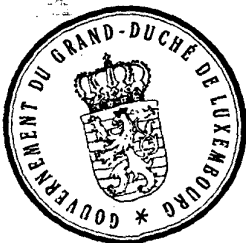
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Il est certifié par la présente que le document ci-annexé
(12 pages de description et 6 feuilles de dessin) est conforme à l'original de la demande de
brevet d'invention No 90 756 déposée le 09.04.2001 auprès de la Direction de la Propriété
Industrielle et des Droits Intellectuels à Luxembourg, par HUSKY INJECTION MOLDING
SYSTEMS LTD,

pour : Stripper Assembly.

Luxembourg, le 22.05.2001

Serge ALLEGREZZA
Conseiller de Gouvernement 1ère classe
Chargé de la Direction de la Propriété Industrielle
et des Droits Intellectuels



P-HUSKY-015/LU

REVENTICATION DE LA PRIORITE

de la demande de brevet

En

Du

No.

Mémoire Descriptif

déposé à l'appui d'une demande de

BREVET D'INVENTION

au

Luxembourg

au nom de : HUSKY INJECTION MOLDING SYSTEMS LTD.
530 Queen Street South
Bolton, Ontario L7E 5S5
Canada

 pour : Stripper Assembly

Stripper assembly

Introduction

The present invention relates to a stripper assembly for an injection molding machine.

State of the Art

Injection molded products are produced in a mold shoe of an injection molding machine. Such a mold shoe comprises an assembly of inserts that cooperate to form a complete mold cavity. A mold shoe of an injection molding machine is normally considered as being made of two halves, namely a hot and a cold half. Typically, the cold half is secured to a moving platen of the injection molding machine, whereas the hot half is secured to a stationary platen. The mold halves are operable between a mold open and a mold closed position by reciprocation of the moving platen. Very broadly speaking, when the mold halves are in their closed position, a mold cavity is formed by a recess in the hot half forming the outside geometry and a core on the cold half forming the inside geometry. The recess and the core generally comprise a number of individual inserts.

After injecting plastic melt into the mold cavity and allowing it to achieve sufficient solidification to withstand part ejection forces without undue deformation, the mold shoe halves are opened. The newly formed products are thereby released from the hot half inserts while still being retained on the cold half inserts. The release of the completed products from the cold half inserts is performed by a stripper assembly mounted on the cold half of the mold shoe. Indeed, the cold half generally comprises a core plate assembly having a subset of the cold half inserts mounted thereon and a stripper assembly for stripping the completed products off the cold half inserts. Such a stripper assembly is connected to actuation means for operating the stripper assembly between a back and a forward position with respect to the core plate assembly.

The stripper assembly further comprises at least one slide pair. While operating the stripper assembly between the back and forward position, a release mechanism operates the slides of the slide pairs between an open and a closed position, wherein corresponding slides within a pair diverge and converge respectively while remaining mutually parallel.

The cold half inserts comprise core, neck ring and lock ring inserts. The core and lock ring inserts are secured on a face of the core plate assembly, and corresponding neck ring halves are secured on opposing slides. The neck ring inserts mounted on the slides retain the product on the cold half of the mold shoe as the cold half is separated from the hot half. Once the products have sufficiently cooled, they can be released from the cold half. In order to do so, the stripper assembly is moved from its back to its forward position, thereby pushing the product over the core insert. As the stripper assembly gets close to its forward position, the slides are operated towards their open position by means of the release mechanism. The slides and the neck ring halves mounted thereon diverge and release the completed product. Once the parts have been released, the stripper assembly is moved from its forward to its back position and the slides are operated to their closed position by means of the release mechanism.

A typical release mechanism uses cams to establish a defined relationship between the position of the stripper assembly in its stroke relative to the core plate assembly, and the separation position between slides in a corresponding pair.

One typical approach to release mechanism design uses cams that have profiled surfaces that bear directly against compatible slide surfaces, wherein the profile of the cams control the positional relationship of the slides. Such a release mechanism is however not ideal as each slide pair requires its own pair of opening cams.

Another typical approach uses a simplified design of the release mechanism, linking together of all of the slides going in one direction. Such a release mechanism e.g. has the slides opening to the left connected by means

of a connecting bar and the slides opening to the right connected by means of another connecting bar. Each linked set includes a cam follower mounted to either a connecting bar or to a slide and comprises a cam follower moveable within a cam to operate the slide pairs between their open and closed positions.

5 The main disadvantage of this release mechanism is an inefficient use of space that results from connecting all of the slides that are to move in the same direction to a common connecting bar. Specifically, practical design considerations dictate that the way the slides and connecting bar are connected cannot be symmetrical about the middle of the mold, and therefore may create
10 spatial restrictions (e.g. interference with a tiebar) in one corner of the mold that are not an issue in another. A further disadvantage is that the two halves of the release mechanism are independent, and hence require separate cams or cam profiles.

Another release mechanism is disclosed in US Patent N° 4,521,177. This
15 release mechanism comprises a guide plate mounted a core plate assembly. The slides are slideably arranged in the guide plate. A first adjustment bar is arranged between the core plate assembly and a first slide, whereas a second adjustment bar is arranged between the core plate assembly and a second slide. Both adjustment bars run at right angles to the direction of displacement
20 of the slides. They comprise grooves extending at an acute angle to the longitudinal direction of the adjustment bars for receiving thrust pins connected to the slides. The grooves of the two adjustment bars are inclined in opposite directions so as to operate the slides in opposite directions as the adjustment bars are displaced. Both adjustment bars are connected via a yoke to actuation
25 means. The problem with this release mechanism is that due to the high number of elements in the actuator coupling, there is a risk that the slides do not open simultaneously. This can then cause the molded product not to be released properly. Furthermore, due to the adjustment bars, the design of the stripper assembly becomes rather cumbersome.

Obj ct of th invention

The object of the present invention is to provide a stripper assembly, which has a simple release mechanism while at the same time making the stripper assembly more compact. This object is achieved by a stripper assembly according to claim 1.

General description of the invention

5 In order to overcome the abovementioned problems, the present invention proposes a stripper assembly for an injection molding machine comprising at least one slide pair having a first slide and a second slide and actuation means operatively coupled to said first slide for moving the first slide in a first direction. According to an important aspect of the invention, the stripper assembly further
10 comprises transmission means operatively coupled to said first slide and said second slide for transforming the movement of the first slide in the first direction in a movement of the second slide in a second direction, the second direction being opposite to the first direction. The release mechanism of this stripper assembly, i.e. the actuation means and the connection means is a very simple
15 design and it allows for a very compact design of the stripper assembly. Actuating means are provided for the first slide only. The second slide is coupled to the first slide by the transmission means. By using transmission means capable of transforming the movement of the first slide in a first direction in a movement of the second slide in the opposite direction, there is no need to
20 supply actuation means for the second slide. A further advantage is that the movement of both slides is always synchronized. This is because, due to the transmission means, the movement of the second slides depends directly on the movement of the first slide. If the movement of the slides is not synchronized, the molded product may not be released properly, causing a
25 production stoppage in order to avoid damage to any parts.

According to a preferred embodiment, the stripper assembly has a set of slide pairs with at least one first connecting bar for connecting the first slides and at least one second connecting bar for connecting the second slides. By

connecting corresponding slides together, several slide pairs can be operated simultaneously by one and the same actuation means. Actuating means are provided for the first connecting bar only. The second connecting bar is coupled to the first connecting bar by the transmission means. By using
5 transmission means capable of transforming the movement of the first connecting bar in a first direction in a movement of the second connecting bar in the opposite direction, there is no need to supply actuation means for the second connecting bar.

According to another preferred embodiment, the stripper assembly has a
10 first set of slide pairs and a second set of slide pairs, wherein each pair comprises at least one first connecting bar for connecting the first slides and at least one second connecting bar for connecting the second slides. Actuating means are provided for each first connecting bar only. The second connecting bars are coupled to the first connecting bars by the transmission means. Due to
15 the transmission means there is no need to supply actuation means for the second connecting bars.

The first slides of the first set and the first slides of the second set are advantageously operated in opposite directions. This is of particular advantage as interference between the tiebars and the connection bars can be greatly
20 reduced. Indeed, with previously known stripper assembly assemblies, the number of slide pairs was limited due to the fact that, as the slide pairs diverged, one of the connecting bars would hit the tiebar. With the stripper assembly according to the invention, this problem is solved in that the connecting bar that would hit the tiebar is replaced by two connecting bars
25 moving in opposite directions. Indeed, the first connecting bars of the first and second set are both moved away from the tiebar. It is hence possible to increase the number of slide pairs on the stripper assembly, and also the number of inserts in the mold shoe within a given tiebar spacing. This then allows an important increase in production volume with a minimum of alterations
30 to the system.

The first and second connecting bars are advantageously connected to the first and second slides at first end portions thereof, and preferably also at second end portions thereof. The release mechanism is thereby confined to the edges of the stripping assembly. The number of products produced per slide pair is hence not reduced by the release mechanism.

The transmission means preferably couple the at least one first connecting bar to the at least one second connecting bar.

According to first embodiment the transmission means comprises a pivoting lever pivotably mounted between the first and second slides, a first end of the pivoting lever being coupled to the first slide and a second end of the pivoting lever being coupled to the second slide. Such a lever provides a very simple means for transmitting movement of the first slide in a first direction to a movement of the second slide in the opposite direction.

According to second embodiment the transmission means comprises a first toothed face coupled to the first slide; a second toothed face coupled to the second slide, the first and second toothed faces facing each other; and a gearwheel engaging the first and second toothed faces. Such a gear mechanism also provides a very simple means for transmitting movement of the first slide in a first direction to a movement of the second slide in the opposite direction.

The actuation means is preferably mounted on the at least one first connecting bar.

The actuation means preferably comprises a cam follower connected to the first slide, and a cam in which the cam follower is movable for moving the first slide in the first direction. Such actuation means are of very simple design and allow the release mechanism to be activated by simply operating the stripper assembly between its backward and forward positions. No actuator is needed for operating the release mechanism. This thus also contributes to the compactness of the design. The release mechanism is automatically interlocked with the stripper assembly motion ensuring no risk of misaligned or mistimed slide motion which could cause damage.

The invention also concerns an injection molding machine having a stripper assembly as described hereabove.

Detailed description with respect to the figures

The present invention will be more apparent from the following description of a not limiting embodiment with reference to the attached drawings, wherein

- 5 Fig.1 is a schematic side view of a mold shoe of an injection molding machine in an open position;
- Fig.2 is a schematic clamp side view of a stripper assembly according to the invention;
- Fig.3a is a schematic view of a first embodiment of the transmission means;
- 10 Fig.3b is a schematic view of a second embodiment of the transmission means;
- Fig.4 is a schematic injection side view of the stripper assembly; and
- Fig.5 is a perspective clamp side view of the stripper assembly.

15 In the figures, the same reference signs indicate similar or identical elements.

Fig.1 shows a mold shoe 10 of an injection molding machine, in particular for producing preforms used in the blow molding of bottles. Such a mold shoe 10 generally comprises a hot half 12 mounted on a stationary platen 14 and a cold half 16 secured to a moving platen 18. The mold halves 12, 16 are

20 operable between a mold open and a mold closed position by reciprocation of the moving platen 18. Fig.1 shows the mold shoe 10 in its open position. The moving platen 18 is actuated by actuating means 20. When the mold shoe 10 is in the mold closed position, a mold cavity is formed by a recess 22 in the hot half 12 and a core 24 on the cold half 16. The cold half 16 is maintained in the

25 closed position by means of clamps 26 on tiebars 28.

The cavities 22 and the core elements 24 form the molds, which can now be filled with material through a melt inlet 30. After at least partial solidification

of the injected material, the cold half 16 is moved into an open position, away from the hot half 12, thereby releasing the molded products 32 from the cavities 22. The cold half 16 comprises a core plate assembly 34, on which the core elements 24 are mounted, and a stripper assembly 36 for stripping the molded products 32 off the core elements 24. As the cold half 16 approaches its open position, an actuator 38 actuates the stripper assembly 36 away from the core plate assembly 34 towards the hot half 12. While moving away from the core plate assembly 34, the stripper assembly 36 pushes the molded products 32 away from the core plate assembly 34. Towards the end of its stroke, the stripper assembly 36 releases the molded products 32. The stripper assembly 36 will be more closely described by referring to Figs 2 to 5.

Fig.2 shows the clamp side 36' of a stripper assembly 36 according to the invention, i.e. the side facing the core plate assembly 34. This stripper assembly 36 has two sets 38, 38' of slide pairs 40. The second set 38' is a mirror image of the first set 38 about a central axis X of the stripper assembly 36. The first set 38 comprises three slide pairs 40, 40', 40'', each having a first slide 42, 42', 42'' and a second slide 44, 44', 44''. The first and second slides 42, 44 are formed so as to define openings 46 between them through which the core elements 24 of the core plate assembly 34 can protrude.

The first slides 42, 42', 42'' have end portions, which are connected to a first connecting bar 48, thereby rigidly connecting together all of the first slides 42, 42', 42'' of the slide pairs 40, 40', 40''. Similarly, the second slides 44, 44', 44'' have end portions, which are connected to a second connecting bar 50.

A cam follower 52 is connected to the first connecting bar 48 and is moveable in a cam 84 (shown on Fig.5), which is fixedly attached to the core plate assembly 34. The cam is designed so that, as the stripper assembly 36 approaches the end of its opening stroke, the cam follower 52 moves the first connecting bar 48 and hence the first slides 42, 42', 42'' in a first direction as indicated by arrow 54.

A lever assembly 56 is connected between the first connecting bar 48 and the second connecting bar 50 for moving the second connecting bar 50 and the

second slides 44, 44', 44'' in a second direction, which is opposite to the first direction, as indicated by arrow 58. The lever assembly 56 can be better described by referring to Fig.3a. The lever assembly 56 comprises a main lever 60 pivotably mounted about a pivoting point 62 between the first and second
5 connecting bars 48, 50. The first end 60' of the main lever 60 is rotatably connected to the first end 64' of a first auxiliary lever 64. The second end 60'' of the lever main 60 is rotatably connected to the first end 66' of a second auxiliary lever 66. The second end 64'' of the first auxiliary lever 64 is connected to the first connecting bar 48 and the second end 66'' of the second auxiliary lever 66
10 is connected to the second connecting bar 50.

According to another embodiment, the lever assembly 56 could be replaced by a gearwheel mechanism 68 as shown in Fig 3b. The first connecting bar 48 has a first toothed face 70, while the second connecting bar 50 has a second toothed face 72. A gearwheel 74 is arranged between the first
15 connecting bar 48 and the second connecting bar 50 and has its teeth 76 engaging the teeth 78, 80 of the toothed faces 70, 72.

Fig.4 shows the injection side 36'' of the stripper assembly 36, i.e. the side facing the hot half 12 of the mold shoe 10. On the injection side 36'' of the stripper assembly 36, the slides 42, 44; 42', 44'; 42'', 44'' comprise fixing means
20 for fixing insert pairs (not shown) thereon. These fixing means are generally indicated by reference sign 82.

Finally, Fig.5 shows the clamp side 36' of the stripper assembly 36 in a perspective view. The cam 84 has a cam profile 86 in which the cam followers 52, 52' can move. As the stripper assembly 36 is actuated in the release
25 direction (indicated by arrow 88), the first connection bar 48 of the first set 38 is operated in its first direction 54, whereas the first connection bar 48' of the second set 38' is operated in the opposite direction 54'.

Claims

1. Stripper assembly for an injection molding machine comprising
at least one slide pair having a first slide and a second slide,
actuation means operatively coupled to said first slide for moving said first
slide in a first direction
5 **characterized by**
transmission means operatively coupled to said first slide and said second
slide for transforming said movement of said first slide in said first direction
in a movement of said second slide in a second direction, said second
direction being opposite to said first direction.
- 10 2. Stripper assembly as claimed in claim 1, having a set of slide pairs, said set
of slide pairs comprising
at least one first connecting bar for connecting said first slides;
at least one second connecting bar for connecting said second slides.
- 15 3. Stripper assembly as claimed in claim 1, having a first set of slide pairs and
a second set of slide pairs, each set of slide pairs comprising
at least one first connecting bar for connecting said first slides; and
at least one second connecting bar for connecting said second slides.
- 20 4. Stripper assembly as claimed in claim 3, wherein said first slides of said first
set and said first slides of said second set are operated in opposite
directions.
- 25 5. Stripper assembly as claimed in any one of claims 2 to 4, wherein said first
and second connecting bars are connected to said first and second slides at
first end portions thereof.
6. Stripper assembly as claimed in claim 5, wherein a further set of first and
second connecting bars is connected to said first and second slides at
second end portions thereof.

7. Stripper assembly as claimed in any one of claims 2 to 6, wherein
said transmission means couple said at least one first connecting bar to said
at least one second connecting bar.
8. Stripper assembly as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein said
5 transmission means comprises
a pivoting lever pivotably mounted between said first and second slides, a
first end of said pivoting lever being coupled to said first slide and a second
end of said pivoting lever being coupled to said second slide.
9. Stripper assembly as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein said
10 transmission means comprises
a first toothed face coupled to said first slide;
a second toothed face coupled to said second slide, said first and second
toothed faces facing each other; and
a gearwheel engaging said first and second toothed faces.
- 15 10. Stripper assembly as claimed in any one of claims 2 to 9, wherein
said actuation means is mounted on said at least one first connecting bar.
11. Stripper assembly as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein said
actuation means comprises
a cam follower connected to said first slide, and
20 a cam in which said cam follower is movable for moving said first slide in
said first direction.
12. Injection molding machine comprising a stripper assembly as claimed in any
one of claims 1 to 11.

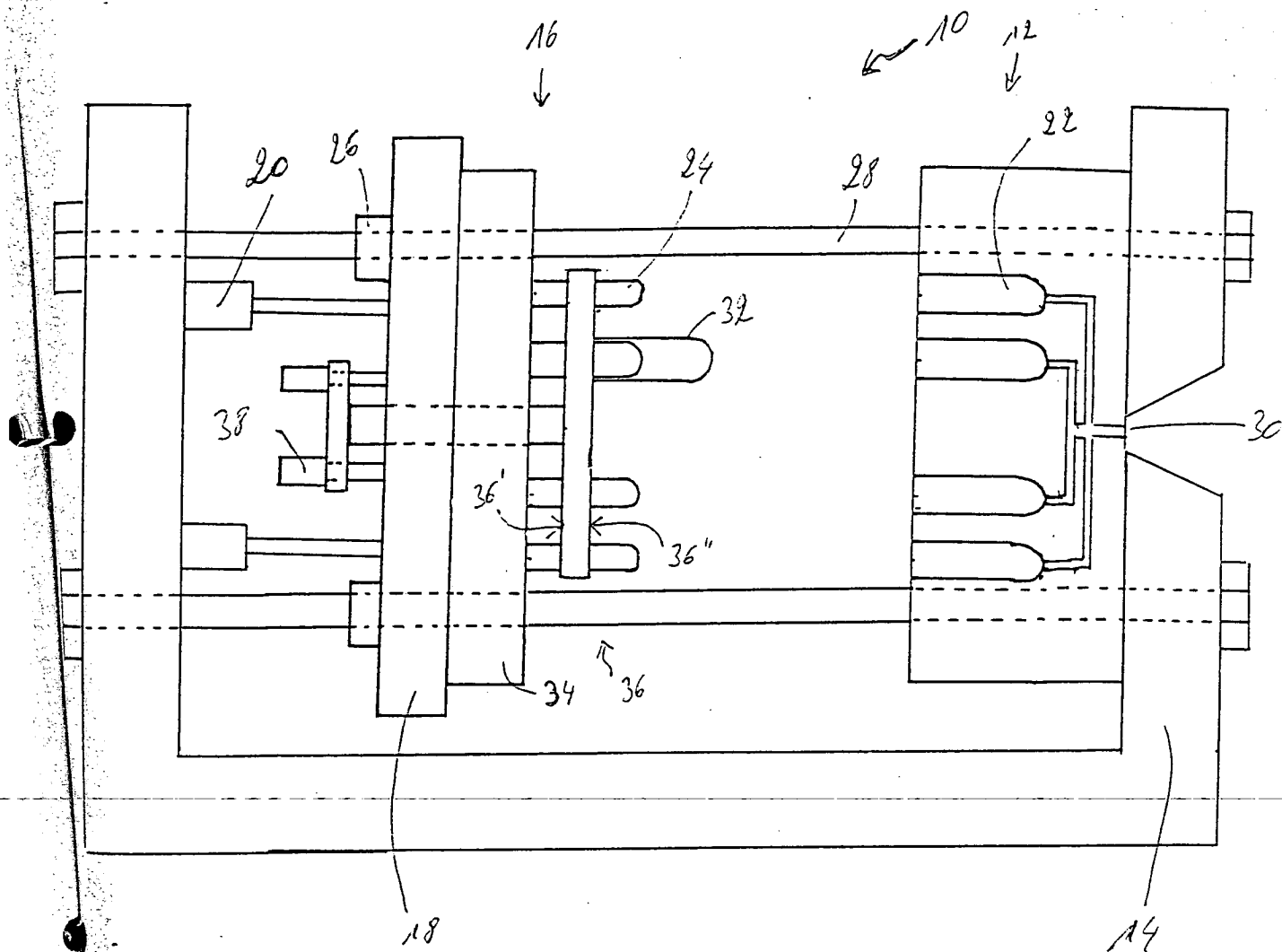


Fig 1

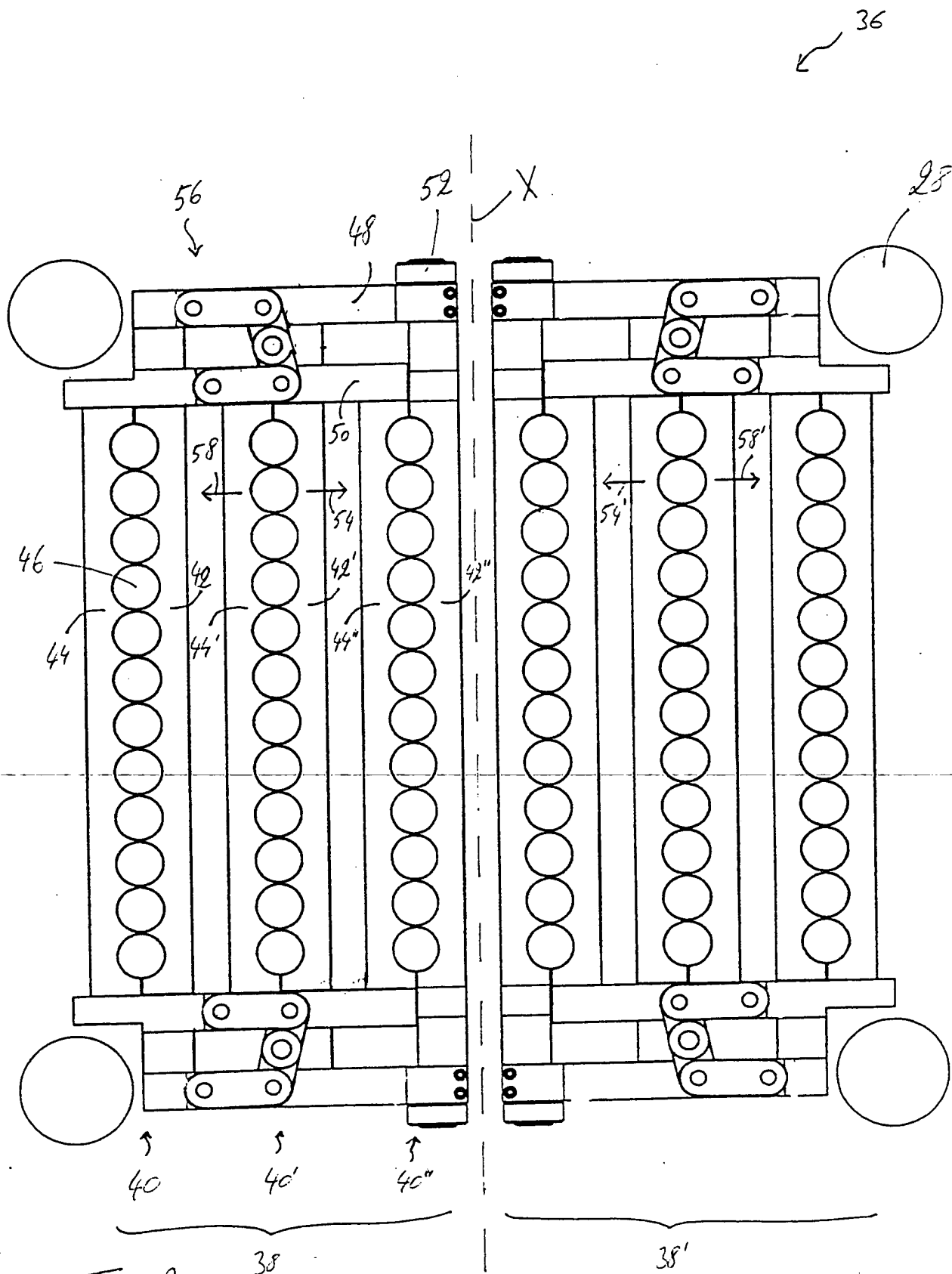


Fig 2

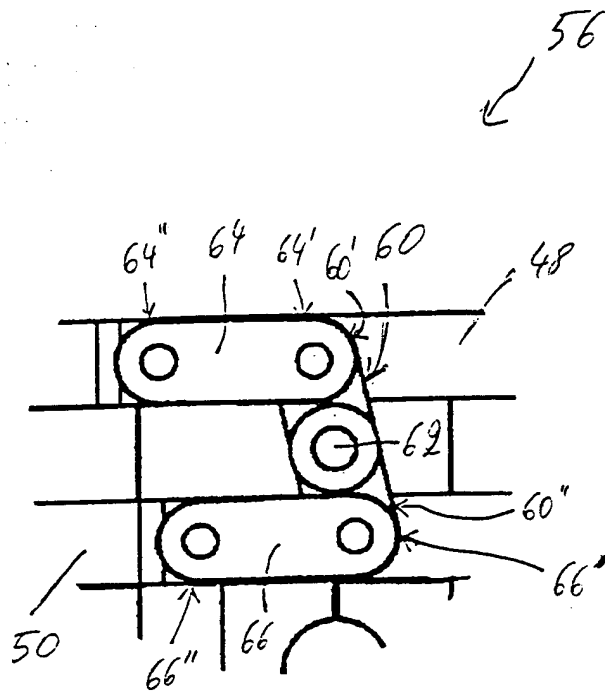


Fig. 3a

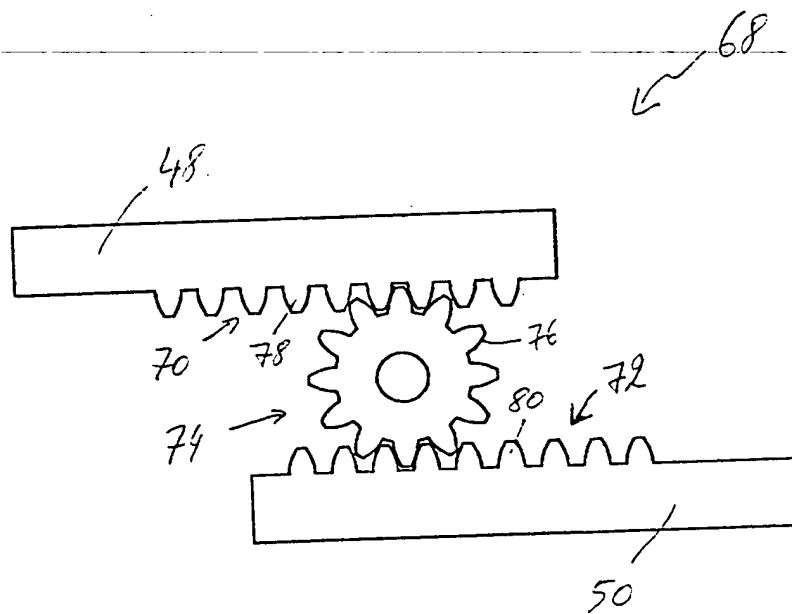
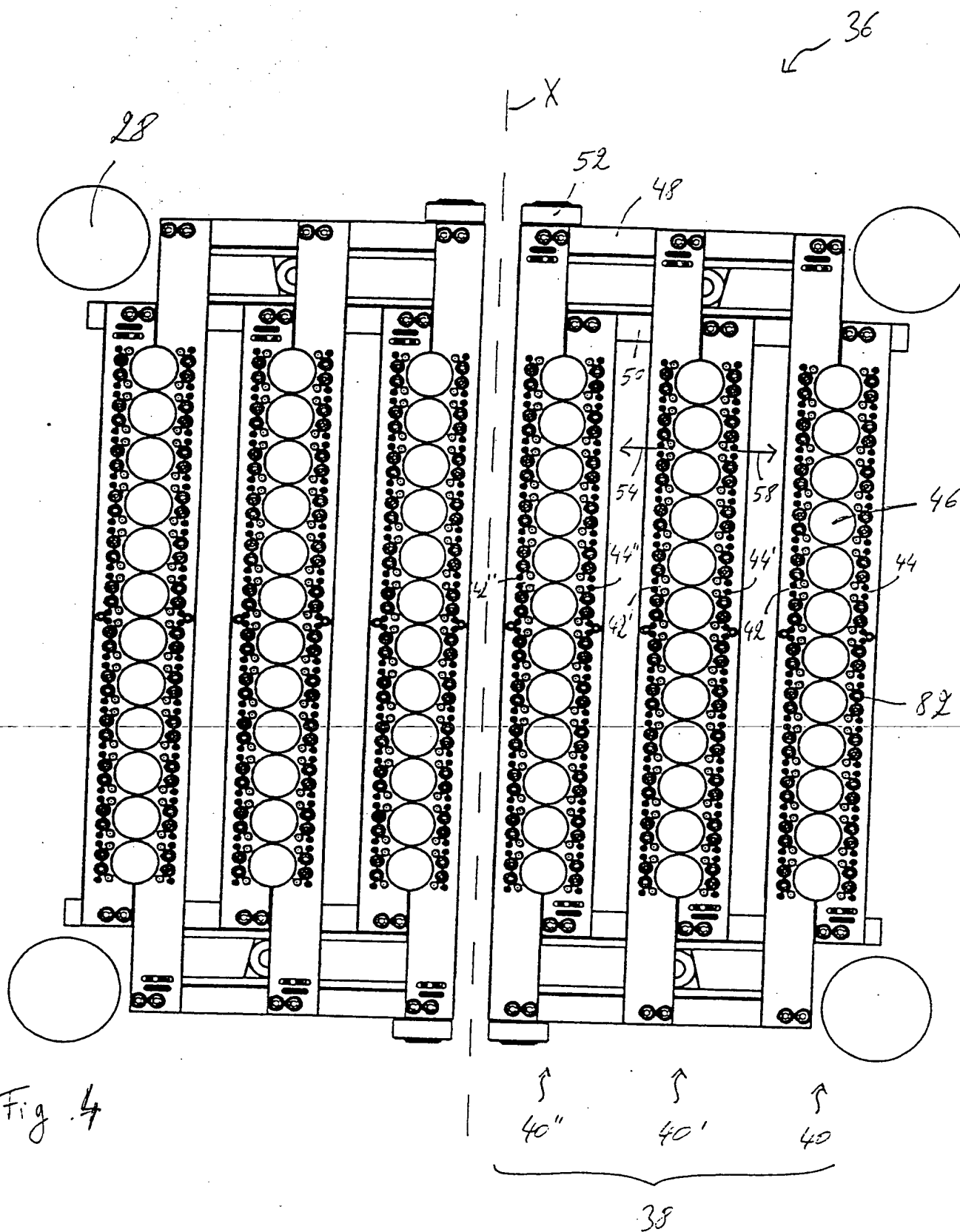


Fig. 3b

Fig. 4



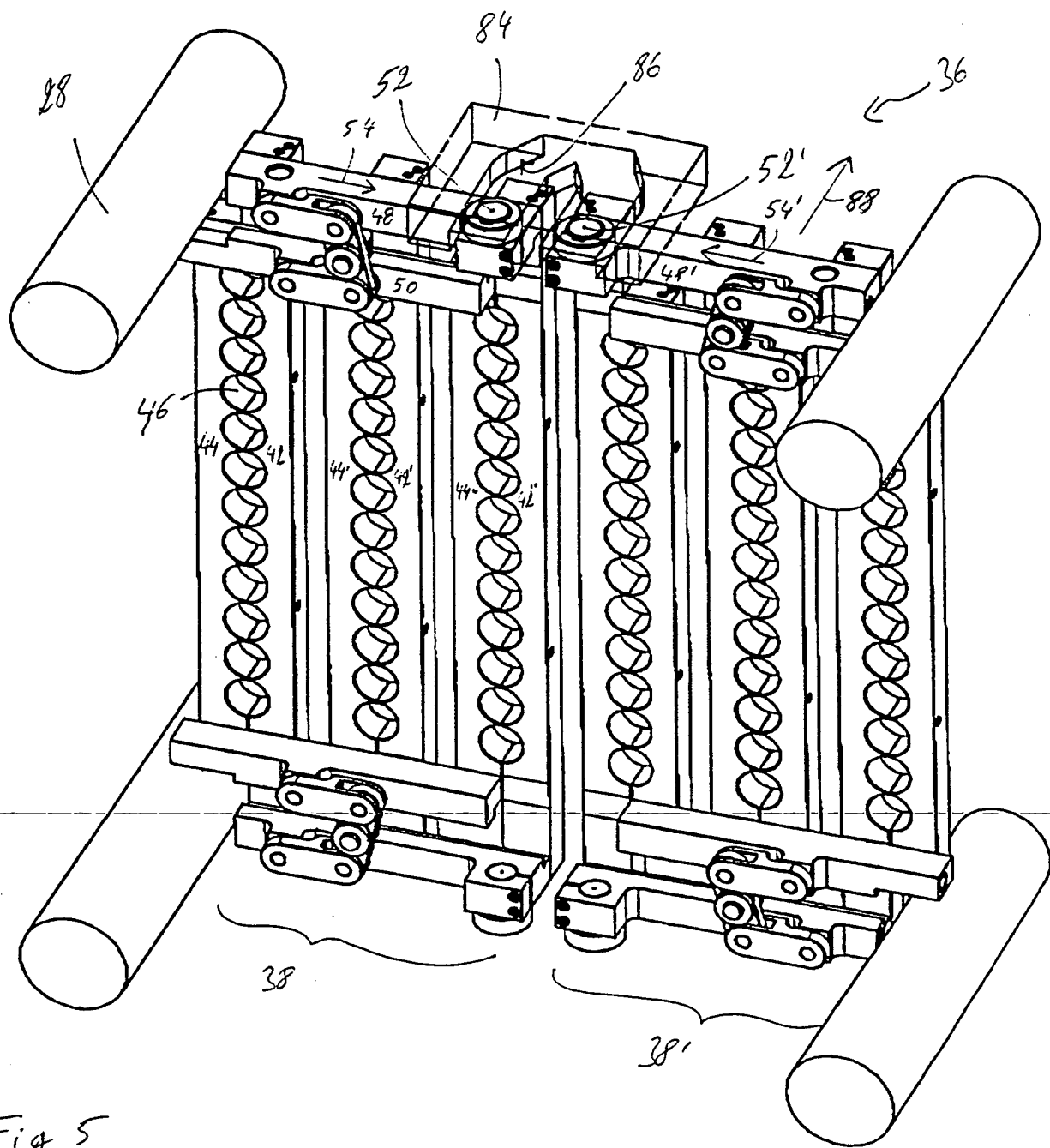


Fig 5

Abstract

Stripper assembly for an injection molding machine comprising at least one slide pair having a first slide and a second slide and actuation means operatively coupled to said first slide for moving the first slide in a first direction. According to an important aspect of the invention, the stripper assembly further
5 comprises transmission means operatively coupled to said first slide and said second slide for transforming the movement of the first slide in the first direction in a movement of the second slide in a second direction, the second direction being opposite to the first direction.

10

Fig.2

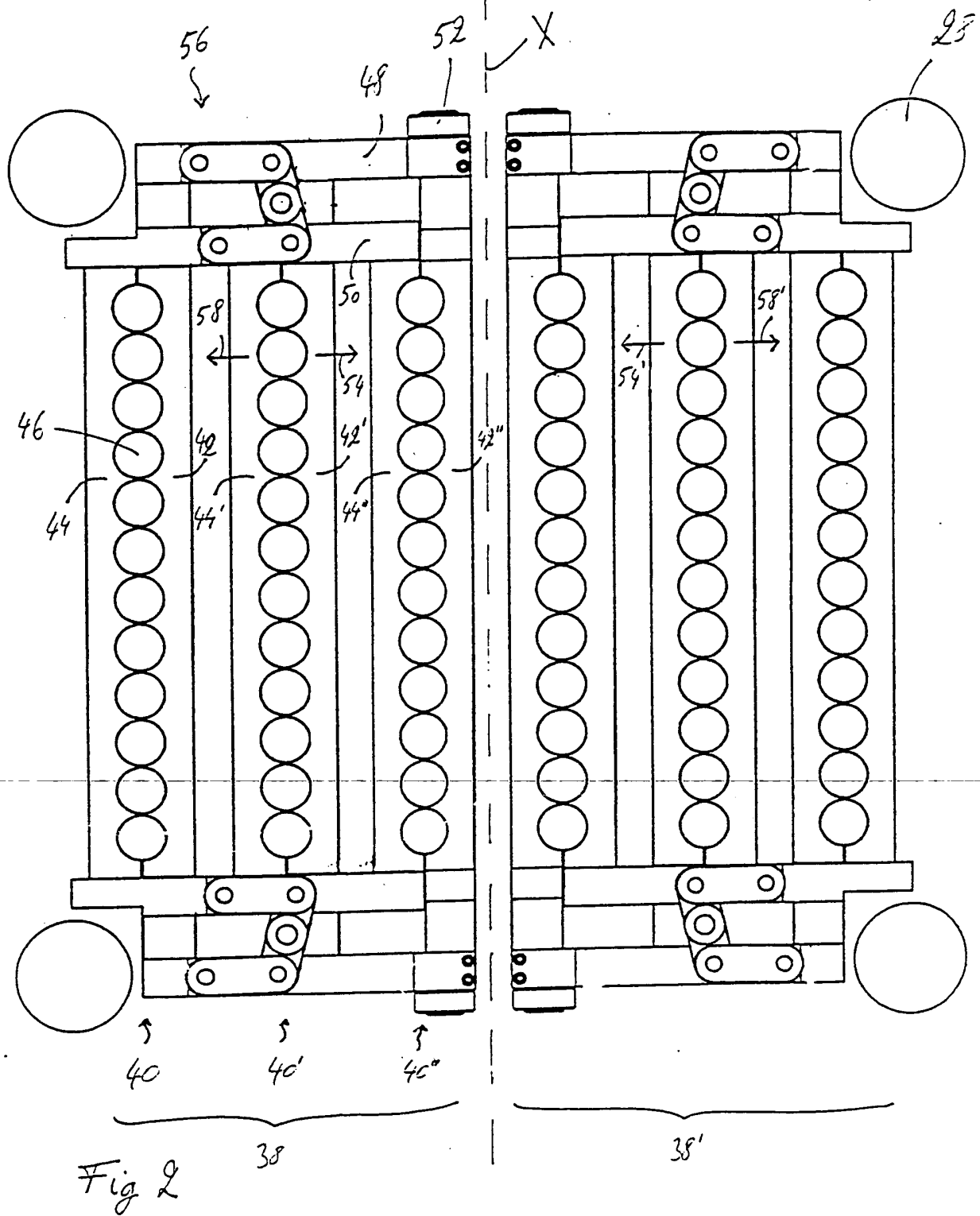


FIGURE A PUBLIER AVEC L'ABREGE